

THE WEATHER

Snow Tonight; Colder; Friday Probably Fair.

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

METAL QUOTATIONS	
Silver	86 1/8c
Copper	23 1/2c
Lead	6 3/4c
Quicksilver	\$1.08

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# AMERICAN TROOP SHIP SUNK

## Tuscania Submarined Off the Northern Coast of Ireland

### DISASTER FIRST THAT HAS OVERTAKEN THE VESSELS TRANSPORTING OUR BOYS TO SCENE OF WORLD WAR

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP TUSCANIA, CARRYING 2,179 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS, WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK IN THE WAR ZONE TUESDAY NIGHT. NO ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS OF LIFE IS AVAILABLE, ALTHOUGH 1,100 SURVIVORS HAVE BEEN LANDED AT BUNCRANNA AND LARNE, IRELAND.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Nineteen hundred and twelve of the 2,179 American officers and men aboard the Tuscania were reported as accounted for in a dispatch to the state department from the American embassy in London.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Feb. 7.—The admiralty has fixed at 210 the loss of life on the British transport Tuscania, carrying 2,179 American troops, which was submarined off Ireland Tuesday night.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The indications are that 168 are unaccounted for in the sinking of the Tuscania. Six hundred survivors were landed at Larne, Ireland, and seventeen at Islay, Scotland.

The vessel carried men of the Thirty-Second National Guard division. British convoys closed in quickly and did heroic work. The position of the Tuscania was off the British coast. Such numbers of patrol ships and other vessels rushed to the scene that they aided in minimizing the losses. It is regarded as probable that the Tuscania, supposedly heavily convoyed, stumbled on a submarine. It is now thought that the disaster is the first shot of the German offensive against the line of American troops and supplies.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Feb. 7.—There were 2,397 persons aboard the Tuscania. Two thousand and eleven American officers and men were saved.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Our contingent also included the Sixth Battalion of the Twentieth Engineers. Secretary Baker said: "The sinking brings us losses of war in the most relentless form."

It is a fresh challenge to the civilized world by an adversary who has made more deadly the stealth of the savage in warfare. We must—we will—win! Losses like this unite a country in sympathy with the families who have suffered loss. They unite and make us more determined."

The state department in its advices has not mentioned the fate of the crew of the Tuscania. The war department message as to survivors landed at Buncrana and Larne indicated that the Tuscania was taking the northern route around Ireland to England. The Twentieth Engineers, foresters' regiment, is the largest in the world. Its aggregate strength is 17,000. Some units are still training.

Neither Colonel Mitchell, commander, nor Lieutenant Colonel Graves, chief forester of the department of agriculture, was with the battalion.

The war department said the British commands in Scotland and Ireland have been instructed to afford the troops every possible assistance and furnish them with clothing. Officers were dispatched from Liverpool, Glasgow and London to Ireland to obtain and telegraph immediately the names of survivors.

Speculation of naval officers is there was a possibility the transport struck a mine. Submarines had not previously frequented the location of the disaster. The text of the official announcement says the torpedoed Tuscania was under British convoy. Beyond question the security of American troops was entrusted to British handling. So far as known no American naval craft shared in the task. There were probably numerous other transports in the convoy.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Tuscania remained afloat for two hours. Some of the survivors were in pitiable condition. Many cast aside their clothing and swam for two hours in the icy waters before they were rescued.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The torpedoing of the Tuscania was the first instance of submarining a ship carrying American troops to Europe. The Antilles was sunk in the war zone while returning from France. Fourteen soldiers and 156 others were lost in this disaster. The American war ships last June resisted submarine attacks twice on convoys. Since then there had been no reports of attacks on ships carrying American troops.

### KAISER AGAIN TELLS HOW "GOTT" DID IT

(By Associated Press.)  
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.—Replying to the birthday greetings sent him by the president of the upper house of the Prussian diet, Emperor William sent the following by telegraph: "The intimate union of the throne and the people, which I received as a sacred heritage from my father, dates from the hard times by which Prussia was trained for its world-historic mission. May these hard years of strenuousness, which I feel more deeply in consequence of the responsibility placed upon me by God, strengthen and deepen this intimate relationship so that it may stand the test in the battles which still lie before us in the great task which, after a victorious peace, we shall have to fulfill in an altered world."

### SEARCH FOR SPIES ON NEUTRAL SHIP

NINE HUNDRED PASSENGERS ARE SUBJECTED TO CLOSE SCRUTINY.

(By Associated Press.)  
AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 7.—Federal officials began today a spy search aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam, the first neutral vessel to reach an American port since the outbreak of the war without being subjected to search either at Halifax or Kirkwell.

The baggage of nine hundred passengers, including that of Dutch officials en route to the Dutch East Indies, which was bonded, is being examined.

### ALIEN SLACKER BILL BEFORE HOUSE TODAY

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Over protests of the state department, voiced by both Democratic and Republican leaders, the house began consideration of the alien slacker bill, which would make aliens of draft age subject to the call for military service. After an all-day debate, during which an amendment was adopted to provide that the measure should not be construed as superseding provisions of existing treaties, final action went over until next Wednesday.

Representative Burnett of Alabama, chairman of the immigration committee and author of the bill, insisted upon action so that the aliens might be summoned in the next draft. Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee; Representative Mendell, acting Republican leader, and others vainly tried to prevent consideration of the measure and then argued for its defeat. Mr. Flood said it would embarrass the state department in its negotiations with other nations over reciprocal application of the draft.

The amendment to prevent the violation of treaties, offered by Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, was adopted, 99 to 80.

### BRITISH LOSSES.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Feb. 7.—The British losses by mine or submarine during the past week are approximately the same as the previous week, when nine British merchantmen of more than 1600 tons and six of lesser tonnage were destroyed.

Congress will disband Sunday. The members will visit other South American republics and return later. The Argentine foreign minister intimated that the neutrality congress will be abandoned indefinitely.

### FINNISH FORCES IN FULL RETREAT

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Feb. 7.—A Petrograd dispatch says that the Finnish Red Guards have surrounded Tammerfors. They defeated General Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish government forces.

The Red Guards are pursuing Mannerheim's retreating forces in the direction of the Gulf of Bothnia. Ten thousand government troops defended Tammerfors. The losses on both sides were heavy. Stockholm advices yesterday said that Mannerheim had captured Uleaborg and Tammerfors.

### COAL SHORTAGE OCCASIONS DISTRESS

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Danger of widespread suffering from lack of coal still is imminent, fuel administration officials declared last night in announcing the continuance of the Monday closing order.

State fuel administrators have reported that thousands of homes in New York and other cities of the East and Middle West have no coal, and cannot get it in sufficient quantities to make living conditions bearable. This situation, coupled with the railroad administration reports that freight and coal movement was almost at a standstill both Tuesday and yesterday in the East, prompted Fuel Administrator Garfield to announce that "the possibility of human suffering is too imminent to permit any relaxation in the present efforts to conserve and increase the existing supply of coal."

### OVERMAN BILL SO SWEEPING AS TO ABOLISH THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Administration bills, which Senator Overman introduced into the senate, giving the president blanket authority to reorganize the executive departments, lent a new aspect to the war efficiency controversy. Republican Leader Gallinger declared the bills would "abolish the republican form of government."

### GOVERNMENT GUARANTY TO RAILROAD COMPANIES

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Chairman Smith of the senate interstate commerce committee, reporting favorably on the administration railroad bill, estimated the measure of guarantees annually at \$945,000,000 to the railroads. This represents the return of 5.32 per cent, which, he said, "reflects neither poverty or riches."

The committee believes the railroads will accept it "as a just and fair measure of their constitutional right." Cummins and La Follette will submit minority reports. Smith said: "The committee is of the opinion this is the time for war emergency legislation. It is not a time to settle many controversial vexed questions as to the future of the transportation policy." He explained that in case of a controversy over the compensation bill it permits an appeal to the court of claims. He said the provision to control for eighteen months after the war was to enable adjustment of any conditions that may arise out of federal control.

TODAY AND A YEAR AGO.	
Official readings of the thermometer by the United States observer at Tonopah.	
5 a. m.	31 27
9 a. m.	32 32
12 noon	27 39
Maximum Feb. 6	37 37
Minimum Feb. 6	25 23
Relative humidity at noon today, 63 per cent.	

### DIVER SENT TO BOTTOM

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDONDERRY, England, Feb. 7.—An American officer today intimated that a submarine attacked the Tuscania and was sunk by a destroyer. The officer was next to the last to leave the ship. He said the destroyer dashed in pursuit, a second torpedo missed the mark, using a bomb dropper.

The removal of two typhoid and two pneumonia cases proved that order prevailed. Forty survivors were taken to hospitals, suffering from injuries in lowering the life boats. The survivors were proud that the only two women on board slid down ropes laughing. The officer said it was part of a powerful convoy. All the other boats escaped, he believed. "The Huns succeeded in getting only a fraction of the fine fellows, but they put iron into our souls. We will be ready for them when the chance offers."

The officer said he waited aboard the Tuscania to be taken on a British destroyer and "no sooner had we cast off with five hundred aboard than a torpedo was fired at us." Another destroyer dashed in pursuit.

### Loss Placed at 101

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Tuscania victims are reported as being 101, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Ireland. This was later confirmed by the American embassy. Three men died of exposure.

A majority of the missing were members of the crew. The boatswain's mate said the ship was hit Tuesday evening. "Lowering the boats at starboard, the soldiers lined up on deck waiting," he said. "Unfortunately many

### DESCRIPTION OF THE LOST VESSEL

The Tuscania was a British passenger and freight steamship of 14,348 tons gross register. She was built at Glasgow in 1914, and was owned by the Anchor Line.

The last report of the Tuscania was her arrival at an Atlantic port January 17.

The Tuscania during her days as a passenger liner was one of the best equipped vessels in the transatlantic service. She made her maiden voyage in February, 1915, and for a time was in the service of the British admiralty, but later was restored to her owners for regular service.

She was 567 feet long, with a 66-foot beam and was equipped to carry 2,500 passengers in cabin and steerage accommodations. The ship had twin screws and a speed of about twelve knots. On several occasions since the war began she was the object of torpedo attack, but managed to escape through her speed, assisted by defense guns.

Buncrana, at which survivors from the Tuscania were landed, is located on Lough Swilly, on the northern coast of Ireland, twelve miles from Londonderry. Lough Swilly is a long, narrow bay running in from the Atlantic ocean.

Larne, where other survivors were landed from the vessel, is on the northeast coast of Ireland, twenty-three miles from Belfast. It is a north channel port. The approximate distance by water between the two ports is 100 miles.

has announced that ten of the Tuscania survivors have reached a Scottish port. A coasting schooner rescued Sergeants Dubuque and Muller from a raft. They said the boat listed to starboard almost as soon as it was hit. Most of the lifeboats were rendered useless.

Dubuque said the boat to which

(Continued On Page Four.)

### BOLO PASHA TRIAL ON TREASON CHARGE

EVIDENCE GIVEN REGARDING THE MACHINATIONS OF THE ACCUSED.

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, Feb. 7.—At the resumption yesterday of the trial of Bolo Pasha before the high court on a charge of treason, M. Casella, a newspaper writer, testified as to how Bolo Pasha obtained the confidence of Sadik Pasha, chief of the Egyptian cabinet under Hilmi Pasha, the former khedive. Sadik Pasha, the witness said, was invited to dinner with many other notables and at this function Bolo Pasha displayed intimate friendship with Fernand Monier, ex-president of the Paris court of appeals, and Louis J. Maury, former French minister of the interior.

Through Sadik Pasha, M. Casella declared, Bolo Pasha became a trusted agent of the khedive, who gave him a secret cipher of the Egyptian court, which enabled Bolo to inform the khedive of the acquittal of Madame Joseph Caillaux at her trial in the summer of 1914 for the killing of Editor Calmette.

One of Bolo Pasha's projects, the witness testified, was to bring about the formation of a Catholic bank with the later Marquis Jules Della Chiesa, a brother of Pope Benedict, and the ex-khedive of Egypt at its head, which was to have for its purpose, he asserted, the drawing together of France and Germany.

### MEXICAN MISSION LEAVES.

(By Associated Press.)  
BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 7.—The special Mexican mission that came here to attend the proposed neutrality

### SEPARATE PEACE PACT DOUBTFUL

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Feb. 7.—Contradictory reports becloud the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, resumption of which was planned for today. German newspapers indicate that a breach is probable with the Bolsheviks and separate arrangements will be made between the Teutons and

**BUTLER THEATRE**

**TO-NIGHT**

MARGUERITE CLARK

She is Superb in a Comedy

That is Worth While

"THE AMAZONS"

FORD WEEKLY

Admission—

Children, 11c.

Balcony, 15c.

Lower Floor, 20c.

**TOMORROW**

Corinne Griffith, in "I Will Repay," and "The Pullman Bride," some comedy.